

OWN

To **OUTWRE'ST**. *v. a.* [out and wrest.] To extort by violence.

The growing anguish

Rankled so fore and fester'd inwardly,

Till that the truth thereof I did out-wrest. *Fa. Queen.*

OUTWROUGHT. *part.* [out and wrought.] Out-done; exceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts,

The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests,

The boiling of Carybdis, the sea's wildness,

The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,

Be all out-wrought by your transcendent furies. *B. Johns.*

To **OUTWORTH**. *v. a.* [out and worth.] To excel in value.

A beggar's book

Out-worths a noble's blood. *Shakep. Hen. VIII.*

To **OWE**. *v. a.* [eg aa, I owe, or I ought, Islandick.]

1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.

I owe you much, and, like a wife's youth,

That which I owe is lost. *Shakep. Merch. of Ven.*

Let none seek needless causes to approve

The faith they owe. *Milt. Par. Lett. b. ix.*

All your parts of pious duty done,

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son. *Dryden.*

Thou hast deserv'd more love than I can show,

But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to owe. *Dryden.*

If, upon the general balance of trade, English merchants

owe to foreigners one hundred thousand pounds, if commodities do not, our money must go out to pay it. *Locke.*

2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.

By me upheld, that he may know how frail

His fall'n condition is, and to me owe

All his deliverance, and to none but me. *Milton.*

3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause.

O deem thy fall not ow'd to man's decree,

Jove hated Greece, and punish'd Greece in thee. *Pope.*

4. To possess; to be the right owner of. For *owe*, which is, in

this sense, obsolete, we now use *own*.

Thou dost here usurp

The name thou ow'st not, and hast put thyself

Upon this island as a spy. *Shakep. Tempest.*

Fate, shew thy force; ourselves we do not owe;

What is decreed must be; and be this so. *Shakep.*

Not poppy nor mandragora,

Nor all the drowsy sirops of the world,

Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep

Which thou ow'st yesterday. *Shakep. Othello.*

If any happy eye

This roving wanton shall descry

Let the finder surely know

Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe

The winged wand'rer. *Crashaw.*

5. A practice has long prevailed among writers, to use *owing*,

the active participle of *owe*, in a passive sense, for *owed* or

due. Of this impropriety *Bolton* was aware, and, having

no quick sense of the force of English words, has used *due*,

in the sense of consequence or imputation, which by other

writers is only used of *debt*. We say, the money is *due* to

me; *Bolton* says, the effect is *due* to the cause.

6. Confidential.

This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleasures of life,

and an aversion to the pomps of it. *Atterbury.*

7. Due as a debt.

You are both too bold;

I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your queen. *Dryden.*

The debt, *owing* from one country to the other, cannot

be paid without real effects sent thither to that value. *Locke.*

8. Imputable to, as an agent.

If we estimate things, what in them is *owing* to nature,

and what to labour, we shall find in most of them

to be on the account of labour. *Locke.*

The custom of particular impeachments was not limited

any more than that of struggles between nobles and commons,

the ruin of Greece was *owing* to the former, as that

of Rome was to the latter. *Swift.*

OWL. *n. f.* [ule, Saxon; bulote, French and Scottish.] A

OULET. *n. f.* [bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,

Lizard's leg, and oulet's wing

For a charm. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

Return to her!

No! rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse

To be a comrade with the wolf and owl. *Shakep.*

'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray

Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd every bay;

Sick was the fun, the owl forsook his bow'r. *Dunciad.*

OWLER. *n. f.* One who carries contraband goods. Perhaps

from the necessity of carrying on an illicit trade by night.

By running goods, these graceless owlers gain. *Swift.*

We understand by some *owlers*, old people die in France.

Tatler, N^o. 56.

OWN. *n. f.* [agen, Saxon; eygen, Dutch.]

1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the

possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It seems

OX

to be a substantive; as, my *own*, my *peculiar*: but is, in reality, the participle passive of the verb *owe*, in the participle *own* or *own*: my *own*; the thing *owned* by, or belonging to me.

Inachus in his cave alone,

Wept not another's losses, but his *own*. *Dryden.*

2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration.

I yet never was forsworn,

Scarcely have coveted what was my *own*. *Shakep.*

Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put them in

high places. *2 Kings* xvii. 29.

For my *own* share one beauty I design,

Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryden.*

It is conceit rather than understanding, if it must be under

the restraint of receiving and holding opinions by the

authority of any thing but their *own* perceived evidence. *Locke.*

Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn,

And knit these gloves made of her *own* spun yarn. *Gay.*

Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,

Convinc'd that virtue only is our *own*. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradiction; domestic; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

These toils abroad, these tumults with his *own*,

Fell in the revolution of one year. *Daniel.*

There's nothing fillier than a crafty knave out-witted, and

beaten at his *own* play. *L'Estrange.*

To **OWN**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's *own*.

When you come, find me out,

And *own* me for your son. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right.

Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*;

Nor is your course upon our coasts unknown. *Dryden.*

Others on earth o'er human race preside,

Of these the chief, the care of nations *own*,

And guard with arms divine the British throne. *Pope.*

3. To avow.

I'll venture out alone,

Since you, fair prince, my protection *own*. *Dryden.*

4. To confess; not to deny.

Make this truth so evident, that those who are unwilling

to *own* it may yet be ashamed to deny it. *Tillotson.*

Others will *own* their weakness of understanding. *Locke.*

OWNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *owner*.] Property; rightful possession.

In a real action, the proximate cause is the property or

ownership of the thing in controversy. *Ayliffe's Par.*

OWNER. *n. f.* [from *own*.] One to whom any thing belongs;

master; rightful possessor.

A bark

Stays but till her *owner* comes aboard. *Shakep.*

Is it not enough to break into my garden,

Climbing my walls in spite of me the *owner*,

But thou wilt brave me. *Shakep.*

Here shew favour, because it happeneth that the *owner*

hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profit of his lands,

before he cometh to the knowledge of the process against

him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours,

With no small profit daily to my *owners*. *Milton.*

These wait the *owners* last despair,

And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryden.*

A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will make the

owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.

Addison's Freeholders, N^o. 1.

That small muscle draws the nose upwards, when it ex-

presses the contempt which the *owner* of it has upon seeing

any thing he does not like. *Addison's Spectator.*

Victory hath not made us insolent, nor have we taken

advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of restoring

every one's right to their just *owners*. *Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which must our cares employ?

The *owner's* wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope.*

OWRE. *n. f.* [urus jubatus, Lat.] A beast. *Ainsworth.*

OX. *n. f.* plur. **OXEN**. [oxa, Saxon; oxe, Danish.]

1. The general name for black cattle.

The black *ox* hath not trod on his foot.

Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf,

Or horse or *oxen* from the leopard. *Shakep.*

As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves.

I saw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the poets for

making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of

that country have still the same opinion, and have a great

many *oxen* of a whitish colour to confirm them in it. *Addis.*

2. A castrated bull.

The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bulls;

which is caused by abundance of moisture. *Bacon.*

Although there be naturally more males than females,

yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, *oxen* and wea-

thers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,

With *oxen* far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The

OYE

The frowning bull

And *ox* half-rai'd. *Thomson's Summer.*

OXEANE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXEYE. *n. f.* [*Buphralmus*.] The whole face of the plant is

like tanfy; the flowers are radiated, and the most part pro-

duced simply; the flowers of the disk are separated with an

imbricated little leaf. *Miller.*

OXGANG of Land. *n. f.* Twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*

OXHEAL. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXFLY. *n. f.* [*ox and fly*.] A fly of a particular kind.

OXLEAF. *n. f.* The same with *cowslip*; a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,

Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shakep.*

OXSTALL. *n. f.* [*ox and stall*.] A stand for oxen.

OXTONGUE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXYCRATE. *n. f.* [*oxyracalos*, *oxycrat*, Fr. *oxy* and *crato*.]

A mixture of water and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress

press out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wiseman.*

OXYMEL. *n. f.* [*oxy* and *mel*.] A mixture of vi-

negar and honey.

In fevers, the ailments prescribed by Hippocrates, were

pitans and decoctions of some vegetables, with *oxymel* or

the mixture of honey and vinegar. *Arbutnot.*

OXYMORON. *n. f.* [*oxymoron*.] A rhetorical figure, in which

an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any

word. *Diels.*

OXYRHODINE. *n. f.* [*oxyrhodon*, *oxy* and *rhodon*.] A mix-

ture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose

oxyrhodines. *Floyer on the Humours.*

OYER. *n. f.* [*oyer*, old French, to hear.] A court of *oyer* and

terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and deter-

mined.

OYES. *n. f.* [*oyez*, hear ye, French.] Is the introduction to

any proclamation or advertisement given by the public criers

both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.

OZO

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,

Attend your office and your quality.

Crier hobgoblin make the fairy *O yes*. *Shakep.*

O yes! if any happy eye

This roving wanton shall descry;

Let the finder surely know

Mine is the wag. *Crashaw.*

OYLETHOLE. *n. f.* See **OYLET**. [It may be written *oylet*, from *oyillet*, French; but *oylet* seems better.]

Distinguish'd flathes deck the great,

As each excels in birth or state;

His *oyletholes* are more and ampler,

The king's own body was a famplar. *Prior.*

OYSTER. *n. f.* [*oyster*, Dutch; *huître*, Fr.] A bivalve testa-

ceous fish.